

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-9 are active in the application. No claims have been amended.

The present specification has been amended in several places to correct spelling,  
5   typographical, and grammatical errors. No new matter has been added to the application.

Claims 1-9 were rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S.  
Patent 6,058,373 to Blinn et al. These rejections are traversed. As will be discussed in  
more detail below, Blinn et al. does not teach a second terminal *provided at a store*, as  
required by all the present claims. Blinn et al. also does not teach a second terminal,  
10   which is usable by a consumer.

The present invention provides an on-line shopping system and method that does  
not require a shopper to receive goods at home, and also avoids long wait times that can  
occur at publicly available computerized shopping terminals. Figures 1 and 2 of the  
application illustrate the wait period experienced when a user interacts directly with an  
15   internet commerce provider in one prior art internet based sales methodology, and  
Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the wait period experienced when a user interacts with an  
internet commerce provider using a kiosk multimedia system located in a store in another  
prior art internet based system. Figure 5 illustrates one embodiment of the invention.  
Note that, in the present invention, there is both a user terminal (located in the person's  
20   home), AND a multimedia terminal (located in the store), which are used to interact with  
a internet commerce provider via the internet. In the present invention, a shopper on a  
first terminal at home selects goods or services to purchase. These goods are selected, and  
then a second terminal, *located in a store*, is informed of the selected goods. Later, the  
shopper goes to the store and orders the goods from the second terminal. For example,  
25   the shopper can pay for the goods at the store, instead of at home. The goods can be  
provided at the store, since the store is a physical store, and not merely a virtual store.  
Since the user shops and selects goods at home (the first terminal is located at home), the  
second terminal is not burdened by shopping at the second terminal. The second terminal  
is used for completing the order for goods selected at the first (home) terminal. Also,  
30   since the goods can be delivered to the store where the second terminal is located, the  
user is not burdened with waiting for goods to be delivered at home. Figure 6 illustrates

how the inventive system saves time at the store and for the user. In particular, as discussed on page 7 of the application, after the user has transmitted selections to the internet commerce provider (A3), he or she, using the multimedia terminal 2B, will enter an ID and be presented with the selected goods information (B2') in correspondence with the ID number. The user now simply needs to acknowledge the selected goods and settle the amount at B3'. Note that if the user takes a long time to order (A1-A3), he or she does not tie up the multimedia terminal, since the selection process is performed at his or her home terminal.. Likewise, the invention takes advantage of the reliability of processing the transaction at a store. Hence, the present invention provides significant advantages over conventional on-line shopping where orders and deliveries are made from and directed to a shopper's home.

Contrary to the Office Action, Blinn et al. does not teach or suggest the present shopping system or method. Instead, Blinn et al. teach a very different computerized shopping method. Specifically, Blinn et al. teach the use of key-value pairs in electronic order forms. The key-value pairs allow electronic orders to be easily altered and adapted without disruptions to the shopping system (see col. 1, lines 49-63 and col. 8, lines 45-62). Blinn et al. does not teach or suggest a second terminal, *provided at a store*, for completing an online shopping order. Blinn et al. bears very little resemblance to the present invention.

All the present claims require a "second terminal provided at a store". The second terminal is used to receive selected goods information (i.e. information concerning which goods are desired by a user), and the user, at the second terminal, completes an order for the selected goods. The store in the present invention is an actual, physical store. The "store" is a physical place of business, such as a convenience store (see page 7, line 27 of the present specification). The second terminal is a computer with a data input interface and display (see page 7, lines 10-23).

In rejecting claims 1-9, the Examiner identified "store server process 106" of Blinn et al. as meeting the "second terminal, provided at a store" limitation recited in independent claims 1, 6, and 8. This is erroneous because the store server process 106 of Blinn et al. is merely a *virtual* structure located in a merchant computer system. The store server process 106 of Blinn et al. is not a terminal, and it is not located in a physical store.

For example, Blinn et al. state in col. 7, line 67 through col. 8, line 6: "Each store server process 106 provides a server architecture that supports the presentation and administration of a virtual store. Preferably, the store server process 106 comprises a number of components including a dynamic page generator 120, an action manager 122,  
5 one or more orders 124 and an order processing module 126." Also, Blinn states in col. 12, lines 63-66: "One or more store server processes 106 exist in the merchants store server 212. In the preferred embodiment, the components in the store server process 106 are written in the Python and C programming languages." Hence, the store server process 106, identified by the Examiner does not and cannot meet the "second terminal" of the  
10 present claims. The process 106 is not a terminal and is not an object which would transmit an identification number to a commerce provider, or which would receive transmitted goods information (as is specified in claim 6). Also, the process 106 is a program structure supporting a virtual store, not a physical store. Accordingly, the rejections of claims 1-9 are erroneous and must be withdrawn.

15 It is also noted that Blinn et al. does not teach or suggest a second terminal (in addition to the user's home computer) that can be used by a shopper (consumer). Blinn et al. only teach a consumer client 102, and a merchant client 200. The consumer or shopper uses the consumer client. As noted in col. 10 line 63 through col. 11, line 4, the merchant uses the merchant client for configuring the merchant system 104. Blinn et al.  
20 does not teach or suggest that the consumer has access to a second computer or terminal. Hence, all the rejections must be withdrawn for this additional reason.

Regarding claim 5, Blinn et al. does not teach or suggest that a second terminal can print combined information.

25 In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered, that claims 1-9 be allowed, and that the application be passed to issue.

Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary in a telephonic or personal interview.

30 A provisional petition is hereby made for any extension of time necessary for the continued pendency during the life of this application. Please charge any fees for such

provisional petition and any deficiencies in fees and credit any overpayment of fees for the petition or for entry of this amendment to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-2041 (Whitham, Curtis & Christofferson P.C.).

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Respectfully submitted,



Michael E. Whitham

Reg. No. 32,635

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Whitham, Curtis & Christofferson, P.C.  
11491 Sunset Hills Road, Suite 340  
Reston, VA, 22190

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Phone: 703-787-9400  
Fax: 703-787-7557

20 Customer No. 30743